FAMILY LIFE

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The Church and the Family

While the church is traditionally described as a family, and as founded on families, many church leaders in recent years have insisted that it has forgotten this origin. They have even declared that it is not merely neglecting but damaging family life.

"Our church leadership still remains amazingly out of touch with family realities," declares John Charles Wynn in a new book, *Pastoral ministry to families.* Among the many lines of evidence that he cites are these:

1. One large denomination surveyed its clergymen, asking them to cite the three most common areas of discord among married couples in their parishes. They replied: drinking, sex difficulties, and religious disagreements. But when the married couples themselves were asked the same question, they replied: money, in-laws, and child training! He infers that the clergy did not know what was really going on. (A marriage counselor might interject that both sides were correct!)

2. Church members seem to be very little influenced by church doctrines on marriage.

3. "While howling about the divisiveness of community life, and the way that multifarious demands intrude upon the family, the church turns around and repeats this condemned pattern . . . Instead of being in the vanguard of those who weld the family together, the churches too often join in the trend that disintegrates family solidarity" by splitting the family in church and Sunday school services and in the many (often superfluous activities during the week.

He documents these statements by a great deal of detail, including this list from a project of the National Council of Churches under the direction of Richard E. Lentz:

1. Churches need to develop a hospitality program to "shepherd" new families into fellowship.

2. Official boards needs to take cognizance of the unserved types of families, e.g., all-adult households, the broken homes (perhaps one in seven church families is broken by death or divorce), and the divided families whose religious loyalties stretch over two or more parishes.

3. Churches are not geared to aiding the family with mental illness or physical sickness at home.

4. Parishes still overlook the welfare of older families in their midst, those who need help regarding retirement, housing

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arrangements,, and an antidote for loneliness.

5. Our churches are not often aware of the types of family ministry that they should be performing to the aged, to those in trouble, and to those who need guidance.

6. Ministers need to improve their pre-marital counseling work beyond a one-session discussion of wedding arrangements.

7. Churches frequently overlook the community agencies that could work with them as a team to aid families with difficulties.

8. Most churches do not see their opportunities in public service projects such as establishing co-operative nursery schools, maternal health groups, counseling clinics, and scores of other services.

Dr. Wynn, director of the family education research office of the Presbyterian board of Christian education and author of two other valuable books on church and family, goes at some length into the opportunities for re-orienting the activities of the church toward the strengthening of family life. "The parson who is chained to the daily treadmill of fatiguing activity and 'administrivia' has two steps to take: (1) the organizing of his daily work around the integrating principle of ministering to Christian families and then (2) the training of parents and leaders of the parish to work at their God-given task. For some this is a radical re-orientation; but in that direction lies a rewarding pastorate."

Church services should include the entire family, he argues; more sermon topics should grow out of family life; and family worship should be encouraged. His chapters on pastoral care of church families and on the pastor as family counselor are full of specific suggestions. His chapter on preparation and guidance for marriage will be valuable to every thoughtful adult, not merely to pastors; and almost equally helpful to the young people themselves.

Illustrative of Dr. Wynn's treatment of specific problems is his long section on families and their aged persons. "Today's pastors find themselves increasingly embroiled in family problems that involve older parents," he comments. "Their income, their housing, their relationships become difficult to handle, and tensions grow. In order to counsel with the aging as well as with their families, it is good to have at hand some of the gathered experience of those who have gained skills in living with grandparents in the home. Usually they testify to having arrived at their methods after a series of trials and errors. Generally they use such approaches as these:"

1. Be considerate yet not patronizing of the older person — they don't appreciate the superior and patronizing air with which they are often treated.

2. Be patient, and avoid nagging.

3. Make them feel wanted and accepted. Older people in the home are happier when they have duties to perform, contributions to be made, advice to be sought. (This is much easier on the farm than in a city apartment!)

4. Grant privacy to older people so they still have a place to call their own.

5. Be open and candid about family arrangements. It is objectionable for anyone to learn belatedly that his presence

has somehow caused plans to be altered without his realizing it.

6. The aged persons do best when they make intelligent concessions to the facts of aging. Knowing their limitations and adjusting to them, allowing their grown children autonomy and respecting them in it, trying to appreciate the opinions of others in changed time: these attitudes go far in making a fruitful life in later years.

"Now it is obvious from even a cursory reading of these points that they represent ways of dealing with people under almost any circumstances. It is a strange commentary on our mores," Dr. Wynn sighs, "that the courtesies of personal relationships must be spelled out when we consider the contacts between members of the same family!

"Social workers have noted repeatedly that the aged persons who are placed in foster boarding homes receive kinder treatment and are happier than among their own relatives whom they love. The older folks themselves must be reminded of their inconsiderate and often neglectful ways less often when they are among acquaintances than when they are in the family. In such a setting they do less criticizing, are more careful of neatness and of their dress. They expect that they shall earn respect rather than demand it. As guests in such homes, the aged are likely to indulge less in the pettiness of family intrigues, and to maintain a more independent life of their own. If they are successful in such mature and responsible behavior, it might just be that the temptations are fewer. Even their characteristic tendency to reminisce (in one family dubbed 'reminuisance') is noticeably relieved. Incidentally, churches can be of help in locating suitable foster homes for the aged.

Although addressed primarily to clergymen, this book ought to be read mainly by laymen and their families!

(PASTORAL MINISTRY TO FAMILIES, by John Charles Wynn. Pp. 214, price $3.75 from the Westminster Press, Witherspoon bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa., 1957.)

Around the World

WORLD FAMILY CONGRESS will be held in Paris July 15-21, 1958, by the International Union of Family Organizations. General topic is "Rediscovery of the family by the present-day world: mutual give and take by the family and society."

IRAQ has abolished legalized prostitution.

THERE MAY BE occasion for thought in the information recently published in Great Britain, that the Canine Defense League enjoys an annual income of 75,000 pounds, approximately 10 times that of the National Marriage Guidance Council.

Adoptions . . .

About 93,000 children were named in adoption petitions in the U.S. and its territories during 1955, says a report from the Children's Bureau. Nearly one-half are adopted by relatives, usually step-parents. The 52% adopted by non-relatives naturally make up the group of greatest social significance. Three-fourths of these were born out of wedlock. Slightly more than one-half (56%) of the adoptions were made through agencies, public or private, the remainder by private arrangement which the agencies often stigmatize as a Black Market.

Educational Notes

QUESTIONING 286 California high school principals, sociologist Judson T. Landis found that 178 considered married students a problem to the school. Commonest reason given (by 80) was that they discuss marital sexual experiences with unmarried students,—as to which Dr. Landis expresses skepticism, believing that this is mainly imagination and fear on the part of the principals. There was some feeling that these married students were also a problem to the classroom teacher: 144 said not, but 111 saw difficulties, commonest of which was that additional outside duties of the married pupil interfered with classwork. A few suggested difficulties that might actually be more widespread: that unmarried teachers feel inadequate or "threatened" and that married students are dissatisfied if the courses are not practical.—(*Marriage and Family Living,* May, 1956.)

QUERYING 134 Protestant clergymen about their pre-marital counseling, Francis G. Stewart found they dealt mainly with sex, religion and ethics, family economics, pre-marriage problems, and "two and three generation adjustments." The young people expressed a desire to receive more information than had been given them, in all areas except sex. (*Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh.*)

SEVEN OUT OF EVERY 10 married couples in the Detroit area exchange some kind of help with relatives outside their immediate family. One-half of all families help in baby-sitting and in care during illness. Financial aid and help with the housework come next in frequency. Children are less likely to help their parents than to receive help from their parents; and differences in family income seem to have very little connection with the frequency with which relatives help. (*A Social profile of Detroit,* 1955; report of the Detroit Area Study of the University of Michigan.)

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH IN SHOPPING, is the title of a new 35 mm all-color film-strip lecture available to groups on free loan for one week from Money Management Institute of the Household Finance Corporation, Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill.

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Inexpensive Pamphlets

YOU AND YOUR FAMILY'S LIFE INSURANCE, pp 26, free on request to Mrs. Marion Stevens Eberly, director, women's div., Institute of Life Insurance, 488 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y.—Answers questions that homemaking women frequently ask about family protection.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS VD, single copy free on application to Publications Division, American Social Hygiene Assn., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

ONE IN MIND, IN HEART, IN AFFECTIONS, by William R. Clark. New revised edition, pp. 103, price 50c from the Providence College Press, Providence 8, R.I., 1956.—Lectures and discussions in preparation for marriage.

FADS AND FACTS AS THE BASES OF CHILD CARE PRACTICES, by Milton J. E. Senn. Pp. 6, price 15c from Play Schools Assn., 41 W. 57th st., New York 19, N.Y.

INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENT CHILDREN, — guides and goals. U.S. Children's Bureau Pub. No. 360 - 1957, pp. 120, price 40c from U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

SOCIO-GUIDRAMA SERIES, 20 titles now available, 50c each; one recently

published is *"Do's and Don'ts on Dates,"* by Robert M. Goldenson. Send for complete list to Occu-Press, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N.Y.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE, by J. P. Gillese, price 20c from Franciscan Printery, Pulaski, Wis. Other Pamphlets by Mr. Gillese are *Common Sense in Courtship,* and *Into Our Keeping.* In the same series are three pamphlets by Lynn Alexander: *About Dating, About Popularity,* and *More About Dating;* and by Katherine Neuhaus Haffner, *My Daughter Is a Sister.* Price of each is 20c, pp. about 64; from the same publisher.

SENIOR CITIZENS: be kind to your body. Movement and Relaxation, by Anne Winter. Price 50c from Senior Citizens Inc., 201 E. Seneca st., Ithaca, N.Y.

ON BEING A LEADER, pp. 16, price 25c from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.

MONEY MANAGEMENT: your shelter dollar, pp. 32, price 10c from Household Finance Corporation, Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill.

PROTECTING YOUR FAMILY, pp. 14, price 10c from Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (Catalog No. D 2.14:6-3. —Discusses the new laws which provide broader protection for service personnel and their dependents.

THE YEARS BETWEEN: the role today of women in middle age, pp. 28, obtainable from Jewish Vacation Assn., 207 E. 84th st., New York 28, N.Y.—Described as "a collection of viewpoints on today's number one social problem."

Around the World

FINLAND is one of the nations offering marriage loans to young couples to help them get started with home furnishings and the like. In 1955 the government made 6,258 such loans totaling more than 200,000,000 Finnish marks.

BOLIVIA has adopted an extensive program of family aid to wrokers. Married couples will receive an allotment of 2500 bolivians monthly, while a birth brings a contribution of 5,000 from the government. Children under one year of age are entitled to a special allotment of milk products valued at 3500 bolivianos for a year. Each child under 16 (or under 18, if in school) brings his parents a monthly allotment of 2500 bolivianos, and they are also given a compensation in case of his death.

IN EGYPT, according to a current report, 35% of all marriages end in divorce; in Cairo 50%. Under Mohammadan law husbands can divorce their wives almost at will (although a property settlement is required) but wives ordinarily do not have the right of divorce.

Research Notes

MORE THAN one-third of all college students, 20 to 34 years old, are married, according to a Census survey. Total number of such students was stated to be 1,782,000, of whom 38% were married. Total number of college students of all ages was given as 2,883,000. As the Census Bureau points out, the percent married at ages 20-34 in the entire population is much higher — about three-fourths. Between one and two percent of high school students were reported as married.

IT HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN that the earlier-born children in a family were more likely to be boys, the later-born girls—althought the tendency is slight. Analysing this situation, E. Novitski and L. Sandler decided that the tendency has little or nothing to do with the age of

the mother, but is associated with the age of the father. "The simplest explanation appears to be a paternal effect depending on change with age in the relative numbers of X- and Y-bearing spermatozoa." *(Annals of Human Genetics,* Nov., 1956.)

TUBERCULOSIS in humans has been considered to be associated with constitutional low resistance, based on heredity. This was shown in mice by Leo Loeb and others, and there has been some evidence from studies of human families, to support the conclusion. Studying 405 twins, Barbara Simonds concludes that the hereditary tendency is actually very slight, the major factor in susceptibility being exposure to infection. *(Eugenics Review,* Apl., 1957.)

IN 57% OF AMERICAN FAMILIES every member is insured, says the Institute of Life Insurance. In 29% some (usually the head of the family) but not all members are insured, while 14% have no insurance. In 61% of all families that had children under 18 living at home, all of the children were insured, while 35% had none of the children insured.

VITAMIN A is the key to production of Mongoloid defectives, in the opinion of a research team in the department of biochemistry, Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn. They think the infant's arrested development is due to faulty transfer of this substance from mother to fetus. Since the best-established fact about Mongolism is that it is much more frequent among elderly (over 40) mothers, presumably this defective transfer is in some way associated with aging. Further research on this point will be awaited with great interest.

STUDY in 1956 showed an increase in the attack rate of syphilis in 19 states, of gonorrhea in 16 states, and inadequate funds to support effective control of venereal diseases in 37 states, says the annual report of the American Social Hygiene Assn. Study of 172 cities found local authorities alert to problems of prostitution in 151, while in 21 law enforcement and other authorities tolerated flagrant prostitution. Most of these cities were near military posts where service personnel was the goal of the exploiters.

PREGNANT RATS, exposed to strong emotional shock and continuous anxiety, produced offspring that were more emotional, more upset or disturbed, than the controls. Result is credited to release of hormones into the mother's blood, which pass into the fetus and affect development of the nervous system. If similar effects are produced in pregnant women, there is a strong argument for proper mental hygiene during pregnancy. (William R. Thompson in *Science,* April 12, 1957.)

Marriages In College

Studying 54 married couples in college, sociologist Theodore B. Johannis jr. found that seven out of every 10 thought they would marry while in college, if they had it to do over again; one out of 10 would not, the other two were uncertain. In-laws were listed as the most serious area of disagreement, most frequently mentioned sources of irritation being interference, critical and derogatory remarks, and undue influence over spouse. Sexual adjustment was next in the list of difficulties while there was high agreement over finances and friends. On the whole, the group was well-adjusted, but one-third of the husbands and wives said they had needed a marriage counselor at some time since the wedding, and many felt that every college should employ a professionally trained person for this purpose. (*Coordinator,* June, 1956.)

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

PLANNING FOR MARRIAGE, by Oliver M. Butterfield. Pp. 343, price $5.25 from D. Van Nostrand Co., 120 Alexander st., Princeton, N.J., 1956

Continuing appearance of high school and college textbooks on marriage, and continually increasing sale of those already published, is the best possible evidence that education in this field is gaining ground. A well-known writer and counselor in family relations adds this new and good one to the list. Dr. Butterfield is professor of family life education at Mount San Antonio College, Pomona, Calif. It is usable either at the junior college or the university level. After covering the usual ground of preparation for marriage, choice of a mate, the wedding, and early adjustments, the author goes on to consider parenthood, successful home management, and "when troubles come." A final chapter tells those who can not or do not marry, how they may make a success of life otherwise. There are questions for student discussion, a glossary, and a bibliography.

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SYLLABUS AND READING GUIDE FOR COURSES IN FAMILY RELATIONS, by Lester Kirkendall and Irving Tebor. Pp. 137 (loose leaf to be put into student's binder), price $2.25 from Wm. C. Brown Co., 215 W. 9th st., Dubuque, Iowa, 1957.

Practical classroom help, composed of 46 "study guides" from which student, or instructor, may choose, and which are keyed to 188 books and pamphlets, of which 29 have been selected as a working library. There are abundant questions and problems for study. Dr. Kirkendall is professor of family life at Oregon State College, his co-author is a graduate student there.

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HOW TO WIN AND HOLD A MATE, by Samuel G. Kling. Pp. 245 (paper covers, no index), price 35c from Perma Books, 630 Fifth ave., New York 20, N.Y., 1957.

"A common-sense guide to happiness in marriage," by a Baltimore attorney who is also a marriage counselor and newspaper columnist. The book is apparently based largely on his published columns, and offers an amount of information for a small price. Mr. Kling says the six foundations on which a happy marriage is constructed are sex, children, finances, in-laws, recreation and mental compatibility.

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UNDERSTANDING GIRLS, by Clarence G. Moser. Pp. 252 (no index), price $3.50 from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y., 1957.

For general readers, including parents, teachers, and leaders of youth groups, this is the best book available on the social, emotional, and intellectual development of girls from 6 to 17. Mr. Moser, staff member of the Central Atlantic Area Council, YMCA, is author of an earlier book, *Understanding Boys*. The new book should have extremely wide distribution and helpful influence.

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WHY BLAME THE ADOLESCENT, by Sister Mary Michael, I.H.M. Pp. 178, price $2.75 from McMullen Books, Inc., Garden City, N.Y., 1956.

The author has evidently sifted through a great deal of research on adolescence that has accumulated over many

years. No credit has been been given by quotes, footnotes, or bibliography. As indicated by the title, the author has not dealt with problem cases but with normal children from normal families. The message of the book has been directed to parents, teachers, and others who are concerned with adolescents. So much has been written recently about the delinquent adolescent, the author is to be commended for recognizing the fact that the very large majority of our adolescents are normal and do behave in a normal manner. Perhaps the accent is too much in the manner of advice giving. For instance, in one chapter we find 29 "shoulds", 12 "musts", and 10 "don'ts." Some readers might question such statements as these: "If the adolescent doesn't follow regulations there should not be a second chance." "He was born with the effects of original sin and for that reason has a weakened will and a strong inclination to evil." The last three chapters would probably appeal mainly to those of the Roman Catholic faith, for they deal with the teaching and dicta of the Catholic Church. All in all, the book is one of merit and would serve a useful purpose in the hands of those to whom it is directed.—*Robert S. Hicks, Pd. D.*

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EMOTIONAL ILLNESS: how families can help, by Karl R. Beutner and Nathan G. Hale jr. Pp. 158 (no index), price $2.75 from G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison ave., New York, N.Y., 1957.

Mental patients get treatment considerably later than those with physical diseases. More could be done for them, and for their families, if all concerned had a better understanding of "what it is all about." Psychiatrist Beutner, with the help of a professional writer, tries to give them this understanding, remove their feelings of guilt, and guide them in carrying their relative through the difficult period of commitment and the even more difficult period of convalescence after discharge from a mental hospital. Out-patient treatment, even by a general practitioner, is often sufficient. Since about 10% of the entire population will at some time in life break down sufficiently, with emotional difficulties, to need help, the little book should find a wide and appreciative reading public.

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AMOR AND PSYCHE, by Erich Neumann. Pp. 181, price $3 from Pantheon Books, 333 Sixth ave., New York 14, N.Y., 1957.

This 54th volume in the Bollingen Series is a translation of Dr. Neumann's commentary on a well-known story told by Apuleius in *The Golden Ass,* and attempts to illuminate "the psychic development of the feminine." Readers who are not followers of Carl Jung, or otherwise initiated, may find it hard reading. Dr. Neumann, born in Berlin in 1905, has been living and practicing in Tel Aviv since 1934.

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PATTERNS OF MOTHERING, by Sylvia Brody. Pp. 445, price $7.50 from International Universities Press, 227 W. 13th st., New York 11, N.Y., 1957.

How do mothers behave in caring for, especially feeding, a newborn or young infant? Dr. Brody gives not merely a detailed study of 32 mothers, but a summary of a vast literature from all parts of the world. Drawn from an extensive study made by the Menninger Foundation, the book has a strong psychoanalytic slant which will not appeal to all readers, but everyone will find something worthwhile in it.

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CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PERSO-

NALITY, by Paul Henry Mussen and John Janeway Conger. Pp. 569, price $6 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1956.

College textbook giving more attention than usual to the biological endowment of the child. It is comprehensive, and attractively printed. Dr. Mussen is with the University of California at Berkeley, Dr. Conger at the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

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WE CALL THEM CRIMINALS, by Ralph S. Banay. Pp. 291 (no index), price $3.95 from Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W .32d st., New York 1, N.Y., 1957.

Crime begins in the home, declares Dr. Banay, former chief psychiatrist at Sing Sing. But he quickly forgets this and goes on to a stinging indictment of society's treatment of the criminal which, he insists, could hardly be worse. Actually, we do not want to improve this treatment, he believes, because we enjoy "punishing" these persons whom we call criminals. He would abolish all the prisons and substitute two different types of institution — a psychiatric hospital where they would be "reconditioned" and, for the hopeless ones, work colonies where they would be kept locked up for life under more humane and intelligent conditions than are now available anywhere. Illustrating his thesis with innumerable well-told "case histories," the author leaves scarcely a foothold for anyone who would defend the present "system." Some will resent his comments on the futility of much modern social work, others will believe his proposals too costly—but he says the cost would be much less than that of present methods. This is a strong and persuasive book—but it might well have given a little more attention to the home in which crime begins.

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WORKING MOTHERS AND THE DAY NURSERY, by Ehtel S. Beers. Pp. 189 (no index), price $3.50 from William Morrow & Co., 425 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1957.

With millions of mothers who have small children but are also in the labor force, the question of day care of their children is each year more acute. Miss Beers has been associated with day nurseries in New York and elsewhere for more than 40 years, and gives a comprehensive picture of the whole situation. There is great need for more day nurseries but many existing ones are being stifled by red tape and governmental regulations, she suggests. Any one interested in the subject will find abundant information in this little book.

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OF MEN AND ANGELS, by Wesley Shrader. Pp. 184 (no index), price $2.95 from Rinehart & Co., 232 Madison ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1957.

Both entertaining and intructive is this description by Mr. Shrader of some of his experiences as a pastor in Lexington, Ky. He is now associate professor of pastoral theology at Yale Divinity School. His pictures of counseling troubled, even desperate men and women give a good idea of some counseling techniques which can be used in the church.

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READINGS IN MARRIAGE COUNSELING, ed. by Clark E. Vincent. Pp. 500, price $.00 from Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 432 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1957. (College textbook edition $4.50)

Marriage counseling has emerged so recently as a specialty in its own right that some readers will be surprised to find how much pertinent literature is

available. Dr. Vincent (associate professor of family sociology in the University of California at Berkeley) brings together 52 articles that have appeared, for the most part, in more or less technical journals. Everyone concerned with the subject (and that means a great number of persons in all sorts of positions) will profit from the accessibility of this material.

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PSYCHOTHERAPY OF THE ADOLESCENT, ed. by Benjamin Harris Balser. Pp. 270, price $5 from International Universities Press, 227 W. 13th st., New York 11, N.Y., 1957.

Papers presented at a symposium of the American Psychiatric Assn. in May, 1955, consider the subject from the point of view of the school as well as the hospital and private psychiatric practice. It is interesting to see that an overwhelming proportion of boys who are ineffective in measuring up to their potential are those who lack adequate father contact and identification, says C. Thurston Chase; and he thinks schools can do much for adolescents without seeking the help of psychiatry. Elsewhere in the book a statement is made that more than half of the students who appear in the psychiatrist's office for therapy come from broken homes. Summarizing, Dr. Balser remarks that most work with teen-agers need be nothing more than short-term therapy, perhaps even once a month; and that most psychiatrists have very little training to deal with patients of these ages.

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YOUR CHILDREN WANT TO READ, by Ruth Tooze. Pp. 222 (no index), price $5 from Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1957.

Children ought to read widely and they will do so if given something worth reading, with reference to their own ages and back-grounds, says Mrs. Tooze, director of the Children's Book Caravan. This "guide for teacher s and parents" goes fully into the why, how, and when, with innumerable lists and descriptions of books for various purposes at various ages. It should be a great help in counteracting a steady diet of "comics" and TV.

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PERSONALITY IN YOUNG CHILDREN, by Lois Barclay Murphy and associates. Two vols., pp. 424 and 268, price $10 from Basic Books, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1956.

The first volume of this detailed and valuable work is devoted to methods of study of normal children. Play and activity techniques are described and interpreted. The second volume gives a detailed analysis of the development of one boy. Mrs. Murphy is now research consultant in child psychiatry at the Menninger Foundation (Topeka, Kans.), but most of this work was done at Sarah Lawrence college nursery school. The two volumes will be almost indispensable to those professionally interested in child development — particularly, of course in child guidance clinics and similar situations.

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MEMO FOR MARRIAGE, by Judith Unger Scott. Pp. 238, price $2.95 from Macrae Smith Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1957.

Writing for teen-age girls, Mrs. Scott asks "what is marriage?", then outlines the process of growing up in its several dimensions, and discusses readiness for, and attainment of, matrimony. The book is readable and constructive. The author is a professional writer, lecturer, and broadcaster who lives in southern New Jersey.

PRACTICAL HELP FOR COUNSELORS

The American Institute of Family Relations offers invaluable material, to be found nowhere else, for the many people called upon to help others in dealing with personal and family problems. In addition to the Correspondence Course in Counseling (see next page), the Institute has prepared a number of unique pamphlets, the most recent being:

Pub No. 524. MARRIAGE COUNSELING. PRICE.....25c
Marriage counseling is largely a matter of re-educating one or both partners. Everyone has a right to expect from marriage emotional and economic security, companionship, sexual partnership, and children. Four rules for successful marriage counseling are given.

Pub. No. 526. THE PRACTICE OF MARRIAGE COUNSELING: A paper presented to the third International Conference on Planned Parenthood, Nov. 24 to Dec. 1, 1952, by Paul Popenoe, Sc.D. 35c

An illuminating and concise discussion of twelve pitfalls which beset many counselors, and how to avoid them. Aids for formulating a provisional plan of treatment of the client.

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Pub. No. 502 MARITAL COUNSELING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FRIGIDITY 35c

Pub. No. 506. AGGRESSIVENESS AND ITS TREATMENT. (Mimeographed) 10c

Pub. No. 517. SEXUAL INADEQUACY OF THE MALE.....1.00
The most practical, concise and explicit discussion available of the non-medical treatment of a very common condition which affects several million husbands in this country and Canada, and therefore affects an equal number of wives.

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The Institute publishes more than a hundred books and pamphlets dealing with every phase of marriage and family life. Here are two popular ones:

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The American Institute of Family Relations is the first organized attempt in the United States to bring all the resources of modern science to bear on the promotion of successful marriage. It was incorporated in 1930 as a non-profit undertaking, and all its services are available to the public at a minimum cost.

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